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NOTES.

on the

Lectures.

of

N. Chapman. M.D.

on the

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Of Fevers

There are the most common complaints of our nature. It is computed that more than one half of mankind die of Fever.

Cullen defines fever to be an increase of the heat of the body, and of the frequency of the pulse after a shivering, with a disturbance of the animal functions. Although there is hardly one of these symptoms which is a uniform attendant of fever, yet I do not know that the definition of Cullen can be much improved.

Fevers have been divided into idiopathic and symptomatic. This I

consider as not the least absurd distinc-
-tion introduced by nosologists -&c-

Cullen divides fevers into intermittent
remittent and continued -

Intermittents and remittents arise
from the same cause, are marked by the
same symptoms and are cured by
the same remedies

- Intermittent fever -

By the term intermittent fever is
meant a succession of febrile paroxy-
-isms. with a complete intermission
of the febrile symptoms. called apyrexia
between them - It is differently named
according as its paroxisms return -

Thus when 24 hours elapse from the commencement of one paroxism to the beginning of another - it is called a Quotidian - When 48 hours - A tertian - When 72 hours a Quarton - When 96 which seldom occurs a Quintan - They have been said to have occurred sometimes to occur regularly on the 6th 7th or 9th days - But if this ever happens it is only in anomalous cases

However there is a tendency in intermittents to recur on the 7 - 14 or 21 days and this is well known to people living in miasmatic countries - and that if you leave off the use of Bark on either of these days your patient will be liable to the return of the disease

Those are said to be annual which
~~are~~ months ~~to~~ which have a strong
tendency to recur annually. These
have been called Menotanea.
Those which recur annually
have been called Annuea

There is in this disease a strong disposition to an annual return and it leaves in the system a strong predisposition to take on this morbid action, which may be excited by the most trifling circumstances

Of the three principal forms of intermittent the Tertian is most commonly met with and is easiest of cure. Next the Quotidian & while the Quartan occurs most rarely and is the most difficult of cure & management.

The paroxism of the Quotidian occurs early in the morning. The Tertian at noon & the Quartan in the evening

Anomalous cases have occurred where the fever has located itself in a particular part as the extremeties or eyes or the abdominal muscles.

× Bancroft says that a vessel may lie for a long time, no farther than a quarter of a mile from a very sickly shore and yet the crew remain unaffected by disease —

Those living in the lower stories of a house are more liable to be affected by miasmata than those who live in the upper stories —

Each paroxism is divided into the cold hot and sweating stages (for which See Cullen)

Marsh exhalations are looked upon as a cause of this disease - but as to their nature we remain in complete ignorance. It will be well to recollect that they may be wafted 8 or 10 miles by the winds and yet be sufficiently active to produce their baneful effects - Their diffusion is limited over water.

A poor nourishing diet, heat cold, fatigue &c have also been known to produce intermittents

In the diagnosis the only disease with which it can be confounded is Enteric Fever.

As regards the prognosis it is favourable when there are no anomalous circumstances and the paroxisms show a dis-

-position to keep off. and when there is a deposition of red sand from the urine - But if the paroxism take place in anticipation of the regular hour or if long and violent or if attended with co- -ma or convulsions or if the apyrexia is in- -complete, or if the disease is blended with others it betokens danger or a tedious cure

It is observed that the most ~~obstinate~~ violent intermittents are not always the most dangerous

If without any obvious cause there should be a paroxism more violent than usual it is like- -ly to be the last one

Intermittents may be converted into con- -tinued fever -

During the sweating stage, death never takes place, unless the patient be much exhausted or the sweating very profuse.

On dipection the appearance is different according to the stage, in which the patient died

If the patient dies in the chronic state of the disease we will find schironites & indurations. If in the cold stage, accumulations of blood will be found in the great viscera & the liver or lungs in a congested state If the patient has died in the hot stage. the vesels of the brain will be found turgid and engorged with blood. In recent attacks where intermittent has run into continued fever, there will be marks of inflammation in the alimentary canal.

Treatment. This is divided into two parts, viz - The treatment during the fever and the treatment during the Apyrexia Treatment during the fever — First, we endeavour to overcome the chill by placing the patient in bed & covering him warmly by warmth applied to different parts of the patients body by means of warm bricks or bottles of warm water & by warm drinks as warm Lemonade or herb tea

Many medical men give stimulants as Ether Carb: Ammo: & Spt: Nitri Dulc: or brandy - The best is Opium, it speedily relieving pain & other uneasiness, produces a glow over the whole body, equalizes the circu

-culation & brings on the hot stage. Emetics in this stage (the cold) always produce more or less advantage ~~cold~~ when there is considerable nausea. Many years ago it was recommended to apply tourniquets on the extremities during this stage, but upon a fair trial they appeared to be productive of no advantage

During the hot stage the object is to bring on its solution by a sweat

In Europe James's Powder have been much used for this purpose. But most of the antimonials have proved useful in my hands

Warm water or a tea from the Eupat: Perfol. have been useful

But the best diaphoretic known to me is the Spt: Mind: which proves exceedingly grateful to the patient – The Spt: Nit: Dulc: is also sometimes useful – The effervescing draughts or neutral mixture allays nausea & produces more or less diaphoresis – Opium has been recommended by Lind – From my experience of this mode of treatment I am inclined that the opium is hurtful in the hot stage of intermittents when the pulse is vigorous the system full or inclined to inflammation but that under ordinary circumstances it will prove beneficial

This is the treatment in common intermittents – But some systems refuse to react. In this alarming condition of things. We endeavour to invigorate the constitution. Here

nothing answers so well as Rubefaciants such as Cayenne Pepper Spr. Terb. or Brandy Stimulating cordials should be given internally & experience has taught that in these cases opium is entitled to a good deal of confidence. Emetics of a stimulating description are also useful

From the loaded state of the deep seated viscera you might suppose bleeding would be useful. But it cannot be employed as the only effect of it would be to detract from the small quantity of blood in the superficies & produce further exhaustion When there is a determination to the head topical depletion by cupping Leeches or opening the temporal artery is demanded.

When the reaction is violent causing a most tremendous fever with local determinations as to the brain or lungs. The lancet and all remedies of a depleting nature are imperiously demanded

I say nothing of the treatment in the sweating stage as it is not an object of attention

Treatment in the Apyrexia—

Here such remedies are required as make a strong impression on the stomach and through this on the system by sympathy.

For this purpose the Peruvian Bark is prefered—and at present there exists little diversity of opinion as regards its administration. The earlier we commence with the bark, the more speedy

and complete the cure. The only circumstances which should delay its use are the state of the alimentary canal and some conditions of the system — Though occasionally the bark may be used without the evacuations having preceded it. yet it is hazardous to undertake the cure of intermittents on this plan. Puking is necessary — although in this part of the country emetics have given way to mercurial purges — Emetics act not only by evacuating the stomach. but by breaking down the chain of morbid associations the primary link of which is in the stomach — I have cured intermittents which have resisted the bark by a course of Antimonial emetics. giving them every day for 4 or 5 days

Besides evacuation of the prima via bleed-
-ing is sometimes necessary -

Intermittents are often inflammatory in
their commencement. Then there is considerable nau-
-sea and the bark is either rejected or if retained
occasions an aggravation of all the symptoms
I never resort to the bark till these evacuations
have been made after these the bark proves so useful
that I believe. by steadfastly persuing this course
if bark of the best kind could be procured it
might again be looked upon as a specific in
intermittent fever

This fever is not unfrequently accompanied
with visceral obstruction. In these cases if there
are no symptoms of an inflammatory diathe-
-sis. I do not delay to administer the bark.
But when there is pain in some parts and

activity in the pulse. I premise bleeding & other modes of depletion & a moderate salivation to relieve the obstruction

The proper mode of administering the bark is to give as much of it during the apyrexia as the stomach will retain

Owing to an irritable state of the stomach the bark by itself will not be retained. aromatics or snake root should in these cases be combined with it & the last of them is best as it has frequently cured intermittents. where bark has failed

Bark is sometimes used in infusion or decoction, both of which have been looked upon as inerts. though the Peruvians always confide in infusion. Last summer I tried

it in several instances and was much pleased with its effects. combining it with Hux: Simt. often proves advantageous as the latter contains much of the resinous matter of the bark while in the infusion there is little of it.

The extract of bark is rare and rarely employed

Within the last 3 or 4 months we hear that the French chemists have succeeded in extracting the active matter of bark to which they give the appellation of Cinchin - which appears to be of an alkaline nature. It is the sulphate of Cinchin that is employed and of it they give 2 or 4 grs. in 24 hours. a which is said to prove as effectual as ℥i of the bark in substance. Should

Copy of a formula from an old
Book of Pharmacopoeia which was given
R. Cort Cinch ℥ij
Confect Opii ℥ij
Succ. Limonis ℥iv
Aquæ Puræ ℥i
Tinct Opii ℥viij
M S. Give two tea spoonfuls doses

this be verified by future experience it will prove one of the most valuable accessions the Mat: Med: has received

When the bark occasions nausea, an aromatic should be combined with it. When it purges. Opium - When it constipates - Rhubarb should given with it. When acidity is present Magnesia is to be administered.

Bark sometimes runs off by stool In these cases an injection of ℥ij or iij of the P. bark with a small quantity of ~~water~~ Mucil. Gum Arab. or cataplasm of bark placed over the stomach - an infusion used as a Predelurium or the bark jacket have been resorted to.

Sulph. Zinci et Oxid. Zinci.
Acetas Plumbi.
Prussias Ferri.

but they prove miserable substitutes for bark given by the mouth—

(The Dr then mentioned the following articles with some remarks on their administration. yet as the Dr then is in his Therapeutics a good account of them their uses and proper mode of administration I shall do little more than mention their names)

Arsenic. The preparation of this ~~metal~~ article which is used is Fowler's Solution of which 10 drops should be given 3. 4 or 5 times in 24 hours. the dose should be gradually increased

Sulph: Cupri. — Cuprum Ammoniacum

Super Sulph: Alumen:

Sulphur

Century

Oxide of Bismuth vel Sub. Nitr. Bismuth.

Tela Aranei Dose gr IV or V - 4 or 5 times in 24 hr

Spt. Terebi: Dose teaspoonful 3. 4 or 5 times in 24 hrs,

Angusturæ. Dose & mode of administration the same as of Peruvian bark

Cascarilla Do — do — do —

Spuetenia Febrifuga —

Columbo & Quassia —

Kino —

Carbo Vegetabilis —

Indigenous Remedies

Serpentaria —

Eupatorium Perfoliatum

Cornus Florida & Cornus Sericea

Prunus Virginiana

Liriodendrum Tulipifera

The barks of different oaks —

Where intermittents cannot be
overcome by our remedies we should
recommend a journey on horse-back
a change of climate or a sea voyage

Whatever makes a strong impression on the mind has a tendency to remove intermittents. Yet notwithstanding this intermittents will sometimes run on for a long time

A moderate salivation kept up for 2 or 3 weeks often proves beneficial

Sinapisms to the extremeties are oftentimes beneficial

Blisters on the extremeties constantly kept on the extremeties will often cure quotidians

Diet - This is a subject that needs some consideration as mischief sometimes results from a neglect of the proper attention to it. Where the pulse is active the food should be of the mildest kind

But when the disease is protracted or occurs in persons of relaxed sedentary habits. It is proper to allow them a nourishing diet. Common glue has been recommended by some practitioners but a diet of common animal jelly as calves foot jelly is equally useful

It is a popular notion that free eating and drinking in anticipation of the paroxism is useful in keeping it off. Persons may have succeeded in this. but it a dangerous plan because when it does not succeed in keeping off the paroxism. it is rendered much more violent and distressing by it. In adults we are to apprehend continued fever of a typhoid character from it & in children or visceral obstructions when long continued: in children hydrocephalus

Continued Fevers - Where there is no remissions nor intermissions nor exacerbations observable they have been called Continued Fevers - But I am confidant no such Fever exist except a Fever denominated Ephemera which is of very rare occurrence. Fever is made up of repeated paroxisms & in these continued Fevers the exacerbations are more or less evident -

Bilious Inflammatory Fever -

This is a common disease in our country. And may arise from marsh miasmata & those other causes which produce intermittents - Intermittents rendered continued may be considered of the same kind with some difference of Physiognomy

Excessive heat has also a tendency to produce this disease — —

The exciting causes of this fever are the same as those of intermittents

This fever is ushered in with a chill. which is followed by great heat over the whole body with a vomiting of bilious matter. pain in the stomach with more or less difficulty of breathing - full pulse and a determination to the head - There is a sallowness of the skin & sometimes of the eyes

Sometimes when the paroxism is violent delirium takes place

During the morning there is an abatement of the febrile action and there is a perspiration more or less profuse. This state of things lasts but a short time as an exacerbation take

+ the vehemence of the attack

takes place and the second paroxism will be more violent than the first & this state of things continues, unless it is arrested by an remedies or is converted into a Typhus or is converted more distinctly into a remittent or intermittent.

In the Diagnosis we are assisted by by noticing the season of the year. the situation of the place the vomiting of bile and sallowness of the skin.

In the Prognosis. It is favorable and denotes a crisis. when the pulse becomes slow. soft & natural. when the tongue cleans and the alvine discharges are natural. When the urine is copious and deposits red sand or white flakes. But when there is stupor. delirium or prostration of strength. subsultus tendinum and great

gastric distress with nausea. A hot dry parched skin or a cool damp skin are unfavourable.

Dissection reveals nearly the same appearances as are observed when patients have died of intermittent fever — Marks of inflammation in the stomach and duodenum — The vessels of the brain injected. And a loaded & congested state of the viscera of the great cavities especially the liver —

Treatment — It has been a debated point whether we can arrest the disease with our remedies or whether if the cure take place, it must be by a natural solution of the disease, I am fully of the opinion that we can arrest these fevers with our common remedies. And this we daily

see. That they are checked by the most common of our remedies - viz by V.S. evacuations of the alimentary canal or by the mercurial action. And when we are called to the disease in its forming state the victory is certain and easy.

The critical days are those on which there is a more than ordinary tendency to a remission of the disease - They are the 3rd 5th 7th 9th 11th 14th 17th and 20th according to some the 21st -

Bilious fever sometimes shows a disposition to become intermittent and assumes sometimes the Quotidian Tertian or Quartan type which teach - es us to watch the efforts of nature and to endea - vour to bring about a crisis

Our continued Bilious fevers are for the most part inflammatory and the indication is to reduce the system to the natural state. Here the Lancet proves most useful - But do not prescribe for the name alone in using it - For there is no disease varies more than the one we are speaking of -

While in this part of the country B.S is necessary. The physicians at the South seldom open a vein. But in whatever part of the world you may be. When you find the full tense pulse in this disease, Do not delay to use the Lancet Evacuations are necessary - Called early in the disease, there may supersede the use of B.S. The propriety of making evacuations of the prima via or from the blood.

vessels depends entirely on circumstances. If called to the case at its onset, when the sto-
-mach is distressed with nausea & vomiting & there is little fever. Puking or purging may remove the irritation. But if called later in the disease when the blood-vessels have taken on their own specific action. our remedies must be addressed to the blood-vessels themselves and V.S. is one of the most important. So if a man has got a speck of dirt in his eye and it is removed before inflamma-
-tion takes place all is well. But if it remain there untill inflammation has taken place the removal of the dirt does not remove the disease (the inflammation) On this principle is established the treat-
-ment of bilious fever.

The first step. if the patient agree to take an Emetic is to administer it. The Antimonial preparations are to be preferred. I am attached to emetics in this form of fever. They must be repeated for several days successively — The signs which indicate an emetic are nausea and a vomiting of bilious matter. When administered early emetics hardly ever fail to check the disease. and in the advanced stages of the disease. they render the pulse slower and softer & produce diaphoresis and a critical solution of the disease

When emetics cannot be prescribed from prejudice of the patient. or certain circumstances as rupture. procidentia &c &c. Calomel Jallop Rhubarb or Gamboge may be used as purgatives

By combining a number of these articles to-
-gether great advantage is obtained. They ope-
-rate more certainly mildly, and in a smal-
-ler dose. And this is the reason that some pills
are so popular which consist of a great num-
-ber of purgative articles united together.

Emetics combined with purgatives so
as to excite an artificial Cholera Morbus is
advantageous in many cases. Calomel com-
-bined with Emetic Tartar and Gamboge —
pukes an copiously and purges actively at the
same time.

It is right in prescribing purgatives if
delay be admissible, not to give them till
the violence of the paroxism is somewhat
abated. The alimentary canal being evac-
-uated, saline purgatives are then to be

The union of Emetic Tartar with the saline purgatives is often advantageous

administered as they keep the bowels open and by stimulating the exhalents to pour out their fluids & they keep down the activity of the circulation

Cold applications to the surface have been strongly recommended and are particularly useful in this fever from the intensity of the heat which exists on the surface of the body. It is used in the form of ablution, aspersion and affusion. Though the use of the sponge is to be preferred in common as it is most agreable to the patient. Cold applications are not called for unless the pulse is full and vigorous and the skin not dry. They cool the surface and produce diaphoresis. But when there is any chilliness it is useless or even hurtful. In this state neutral salts are called Refrigerants

are demanded. They reduce arterial excitement and lower animal temperature. Though they rarely produce diaphoresis. Among them the Nitrate of Potash is looked upon as most powerful and united with calomel and Tart: Antim: it forms the celebrated Nitrous powder ℞ Nitras. Potas: ʒi Calomel ppt gr X to XV. Tart. Emet. gr j M ft et div in chart VIij

We next come to medicines which produce sweating and thus keep down arterial action. By relaxing the surface

Sweating is a popular remedy much resorted to. It is obvious that a remedy which is so powerful in its operation as diaphoresis is not to be indiscriminately

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employed. And we are not to resort to them till after V. S. or evacuations of the primavia. Here we trust to mild remedies, And it is proper as a general rule in inflammatory cases, rather to solicit perspiration by lenient means than to extort it with violent remedies

The Antimonial preparations are now generally preferred for this purpose. And of them I consider the Tartar Emetic as the best, I am of opinion that it is most beneficial when Least nausea is created. If its beneficial effects depends on the nausea it excites. Other remedies as Tobacco Digitalis and Squill which produce much more nausea would prove more useful. Medicines of this kind appear to do good by their own

specific action and when nausea is produced they are rendered negatory or hurtful. That nausea is not necessary to the reduction of fevers may be seen from the fact that many of our febrifuges are among the most pleasant of our remedies -

When I say that remedies as Tart: Emet: or Sour: Bark - operate by a peculiar power. I still suppose their beneficial effects greater according as the quantity of the article taken is greater

Let none of these remarks be applied to emetics in the forming stage of fever. When their beneficial effects are so well proved that their credit cannot well be shaken

The combinations of Opium and Ipecacuanha are useful in the phlegmasia but not so much so in fever. The perspiration so excited does not equally arrest the progress of fever as that produced by Antemonials - Yet decidedly useful as Antemonial are they always cannot be retained and then we have to recur to medicines less unpleasant to the stomach & then the Neutral mixture proves highly beneficial

External remedies as the vapour bath are also useful. It may be applied in this manner Spirits should be poured on heated Bricks which are to be introduced under the bed-clothes and applied to the feet trunk and arm-pits of the patient. That the vapour may have access to all parts of the body. The bed-clothes must be raised with segments of hoops to which cross

pieces are attached

The ancient method of bringing on sweating by heating alexipharmics, produced such wide spread mischief, that the remedy fell into disrepute. But by its judicious use it will be found a useful & unavoidable method to reduce fever. It reduces action by direct depletion & equalizes excitement

The chief benefit derived from it is its action on the capillary system. The capillary vessels are in a torpid state and act as irritants on the general system and keep up that irregular action in which ~~disease~~ fever consists & diaphoresis having a tendency to invigorate them, after a profuse perspiration the fever abates and a just equilibrium takes place in the circulation —

Vascular action being reduced by the remedies enumerated. It remains to consider how far the bark is admissible in this disease. Cullen says that when this fever arises in situations where intermittents and remittents are common or when the disease shows a tendency to become intermittent he does not scruple to use the bark. But his treatment applied to our fever would prove deleterious. In our bilious inflammatory fever there is hardly any intermission or remission in which the bark could be given and when there is, it proves rather injurious. Evacuations are the remedies which are to be used in it. This disease is liable to be continued or to run into a typhus state when the bark must be used. In

situations exposed to intermittents. The Bark is more likely to prove beneficial than in o- -ther cases. But even here it is not to be used unless the tongue is moist and the skin disposed to perspiration. When the skin is hot and dry the Bark is injurious

Continued Bilious fevers sometimes remit or intermit. During the intermis- -sion or remission - the we may employ the Infusion or Decoction of bark of Serpenta- -ria of Centaury or of Eupatorium or the Arsenic or Sulphur

I do believe if the genuine Peruvian Bark could be obtained. That it would be found worthy of all the commendation it received when first introduced into practice

In the advanced stages of this disease when the arterial action is somewhat reduced Blisters to the extremities prove useful

Nothing is more different than the effect of a blister in an early or late stage of the disease. In the early stage when there is high arterial action they prove injurious. But when applied in the late stage when the fever is considerably reduced. They prove highly serviceable an should be several times repeated

When the above-mentioned remedies fail the mercurial ~~action~~ operation may prove beneficial when we can get it to operate on the system. As the disease is violent and it frequently terminates in death before the Mercury can act on the system

the mercury must be thrown in, in consid-
-erable quantity & as the bowels are irritable
frictions must be employed

To salivate in bilious fever is not a
common practice in this city. yet it occa-
-sionally proves useful. In the South
where the hepatic derangement is more
considerable it is more urgently required
and more of the medicine is demanded
there than in this city or the middle states
Where we give grs X they have to give
XXX or XL.

In certain circumstances of this disease
local affections arise which must be atten
-ded to-

First. Local determination to the head

with delirium or a near approach to it. Which is to be relieved by cold application to the forehead. and by topical depletion by cupping Leeches or opening the temporal artery. which latter is so prompt and useful a plan of depletion. that it is a matter of surprize that it is not more frequently employed. The hair is should in these cases be when the aforementioned remedies prove ineffectual be removed. and the cold applications be made over the whole head. The removal of the hair itself has a great efficacy as of itself to succeed. When this proves inefficacious a blister is to be applied over the whole head

Patients sometimes suffer from morbid vigilance when the ~~affo~~ sponging the surface of the body. or the immersion of the arms

up to the elbows in cold water has an anodyne effect. In this state of excitement no advantage is derived from opiates. although occasionally. the camphorated mixture or Hoffmans anodyne prove useful. sometimes they answer well best by injection.

The tongue lips and gums become incrusted with a causing great thirst and irritation. They may be cleansed by means of a mop. with Lemon juice. sharp vinegar porter or ale. After this the patient feels comfortable about his mouth. his thirst is allayed and the irritation removed. Rinsing the mouth with cold water or holding a piece of ice in it. or chewing cracks or hard bread dipped in cold water or Liquorice root or Ginseng allays thirst occasionally & have a soothing effect

* Potash̄ mixture – ℥ij Potas – ʒi
Pulv. Cyan. Acal – ʒi – Fr. Hebraic gtt. XXX.
Ol. Menth – gtt X. Aquæ ʒVi – m ft

When there is a depraved condition of the stomach small doses of calomel as ½ of a gr given every ½ hour for 4 or 5 hours are useful The stomach and bowels become covered like the mouth and this brings away black fetid stools

Nausea is often troublesome When arising from an accumulation of bile, it will be necessary to evacuate it by an emetic or warm water or by purging with Magnesia or Epsom salts or small doses of calomel which remove the irritating matter and relieve the patient. The effervescing draughts & the seltzer water are beneficial. As is the Potash mixture which I think is the most efficacious remedy I ever tried. It is prepared in this manner —

Of Carb: potas. ℥i- Gum Arab: ℥ij— any pleasant essential oil gtt X- Laudanum gtt XXX water ℥iv or vi— — Of this a table-spoonful is to be taken every 10 or 15 minutes Lime water & milk are sometimes useful. A table spoonful of each is to be taken every 15 or 20 minutes - Or ℥i Oil of Horse-mint

Or Spt: Sulph. gtt. viij or X every 15 or 20 minutes
Or the strong Infus: Serpent. a table spoonful every 15 or 20 minutes. Or Tinct: of cloves or capsicum applied over the stomach by means of flannels wrung out of it
Or mustard plasters to the feet or over the stomach
Or Laudanum or an old opium pill
Or strong coffee a table spoonful to be given every 5 or 10 minutes. This I use to check

cholera morbus and cholera infantum and in all cases of bilious vomiting

Br Sacch: Saturn: in the dose of 2 or 3 grs every hour till the bilious vomiting is checked or what will succeed after every other article has failed ¼ or ½ a gr. every hour

it proves a direct sedative of the stomach

With this I conclude the remedies calculated to cure bilious inflammatory fever. Not a little will depend on the discrimination with which they are administered

Diet. drink &c. In the first stages of this disease the thirst is violent. By denying it to the patient we cause an irritation which increases the disease. But by delugeing the

stomach with water nausea is excited. I give a tablespoonful of some acidulated mixture or herb tea or barley or rice water every few minutes to the patient or common water may be allowed if it be not too cold. Warm water is much more effectual to allay thirst than cold water. Those drinks I have mentioned are sufficient to support life. But in some cases there is a demand for more solid food which is an unfavourable symptom indicating great derangement and is never gratified with impunity. But at the close of fever I have derived advantage from allowing the patient some little article of this kind which is much desired by him.

The light must be excluded from and no conversation take place in the chamber

which should be well ventilated. Nor should the patient be allowed to sit up as the excitement would thereby be increased

We next come to the to the Management of patients during their convalescence — This malady leave behind it a strong predisposition to excitement & there is a great tendency to a relapse The patient should be moved into another room his bed-clothes and dress should be changed, especially his Linen and the medicines removed out of his sight The diet should be carefully accommodated to the state of excitement. Beginning with Arrow-root Tapioca Sago or rice then eggs or oysters raw or slightly cooked

Next a small piece of boiled chicken or any light & easily digestible food. The quantity allow-ed should be small. Water is the best drink but if the state of the case demand some-thing else. Porter & water or Ale & water may be allowed.

The patient is to be allowed but gradually to return to the avocations of society. He should in a great degree be prevented from intellectual or bodily exercise and the lat-ter should not be allowed out of doors un-less the patient is well covered & all exposure to cold or fatigue avoided.

In some cases the debility remains too long and is attended with too feable ac-tion

When the Tinct: of Cark or gentian & many other
articles of a similar character may be used in succ-
-ession or according to the taste or caprice of the
patient. as the Infus: of Columbo or Chamomile
Flowers or the Elixir Vitriol—

Morbid vigilance is to be overcome by opiates
of these the Black drop is the best or Tinct: of
Hop. or Hoffmans anodyne. Or the patient
may take a draught of porter & some food a-
-bout the time he should go to bed—

The Camphorated julep or the Hela
Aranei or a solution of Asafætida is also useful.

The state of the bowels should be attend-
-ded to— There may be diarrhœa or constipa-
-tion. of the former I shall say nothing at pre-
-sent. except that the Testaceous mixture
may prove advantageous. as I intend to de-

This state is denominated Febricula and bears in many particulars a resemblance to Hectic Fever

vote a lecture to the consideration of that subject for the latter Rhubarb is best suited & Opium has no tendency to intercept the operation of Rhubarb. & it is to be recollected that Mercurial purgatives are in some states of fever they are to be avoided in this conjuncture

The bilious fevers of our climate may eventuate in typhus. intermittent or remittent or be continued into a chronic state. In the latter case there is a small hard corded pulse pain in one side tumid abdomen heat of the surface. Headache, pain in the side. edema of the extremities and a disordered state of the bowels.

The cause of this condition is the congested state of the viscera. and is to be removed

By purgatives or the alterative use of Mercury
The Nitro Muriatic bath has been recommended in this state where much debility exists.
Small Electrings 2 or 3 at a time sometimes prove useful. The Nitro Muriatic acid given internally is often serviceable.
By removing the diseased state of the viscera a cure is effected and tonics used in this state of fever are uniformly injurious

Of Typhus Fever.

The term Typhus is derived from a Greek word signifying stupor or heaviness. This disease is divided by some practical writers into Typhus Mitior and Typhus Gravior. But I can see no necessity for this as they are both the same only that one is of a milder form than the other.

Typhus mitior generally comes on mildly with all its symptoms, and runs a protracted course.

In the first place in Typhus Gravior there is great prostration of strength in which the mind of the patient participates. There is a paresis of the muscles, pain in

The head and back and extremities
Chills and flushings alternately
Fever and strong determination to the head
The tongue is dry and becomes hard
chopped and encrusted with fur. The gums
and teeth are encrusted in the same manner
pulse generally quick &

The respiration is laborious and frequently interrupted by deep sighing & the breath is hot & offensive

The bowels are costive & there is distress at the stomach & also extreme thirst.

There is coma & delirium with indistinct mutterings. dilatation of the pupils & more or less disturbance of the sensations

As the fever continues the pulse becomes small and tremulous & so quick as not to be counted.

There is subsultus tendinum —

It is not uncommon in this stage for the bowels to give way & to discharge a fœtid matter sometimes the urinary organs do the same Or there is a hemorrhage of dissolved blood from the nose or eye.

If we can calculate on the recovery of the patient we will find the pulse to become slower or softer and the skin disposed to perspiration. Soft and natural evacuations from the bowels. glandular swellings and a scabby eruption about the mouth.

By some writers the disease has been referred to contagion & Small pox itself is not a more contagious disease — But the sphere of its action is exceedingly limited. Not extending to the nearest apartment. Nor in

the same room beyond 3 feet if it be well ventilated. But in a crowded & close room it may extend 6 or 8 feet

The contagion may be communicated by fomites as cloths or bed clothes - the walls or furniture of the hospital

The contagion may be carried in the clothes of an individual who may communicate the disease to others & not be himself affected

The matter of contagion is more apt to attach itself to dirty clothes than clean

The precise period at which the contagion shows its effects is not known. Sometimes it attacks persons almost immediately in other cases 50 60 70 or 80 days after exposure to the contagion and probably it may be delayed to a much longer period & Bartlett thinks

That it may be postponed to a much longer
period if warm weather intervene
Typhus acquired in the spring of the year lies
dormant till the accession of cold wea-
-ther
Typhus may be produced by other causes
as by marsh miasmata by fatigue, by low
perverious diet by the sedative effects of cold &c
But facts are not sufficient to ascertain
that the fever induced by contagion & that
cause is the same
By crowding individuals together this disease
is produced
That cold does excite it we have not only
the experience of our country but evidences
from most of the countries of Europe. Yet
I still have still some doubts of it. Al-

though this, and the disease produced by con-
-tagion are to be treated on the same principles
and cured by the same remedies

It is not a common disease in our country.

Dissections made in typhus fever show the
appearance of dissolution in the solids and
fluids of the body, in a greater or less degree.
The former are flabby, and the latter I allude
particularly to the blood as gumous

The brain is marked by congestion and
inflammation. The chylopoietic viscera
show marks of disease and the liver is con-
-gested

Treatment. Whatever their different
views of the nature of this disease. every

practitioners agrees in the propriety of an emetic in the early stages of this disease. And there can be little doubt of its efficacy. It is upon the stomach the contagion makes its first attacks and extends it is from it the disease extends & an emetic must prove useful in removing the offending cause Nor does the practice rest on speculative grounds. experience has proved its correctness - Exhibited in an advanced stage after the disease is established. they heighten it & increase the difficulty of cure This is also observed in our Summer epidemic and in the plague. Yet in an advanced stage of typhus I have administered an emetic with advantage when there is much nausea. Here purgatives prove

highly advantageous according to Hamilton to whose work on Purgatives I recommend you and I have no doubt of their efficacy

It must be recollected that in the commencement of this disease the bowels are loaded and costive - The use of a purgative here gives relief & instead of creating debility. invigorates the system and adds to the strength

As one of the auxiliary remedies in this state of hysthes cold applications to the surface of the body are useful & it is perfectly ascertained that whatever is the fever cold is much more efficacious in exciting perspiration than those remedies of an opposite character. Currie says that cold water may be resorted to, when there is heat and no chill

and that they are not to be used when there is any Local determination. And I have not ventured to depart from the precepts of Cullen When there is local determination V.S or topical depletion is to be employed according as one or the other is prefered

We must come to the Diaphoretics which act here as in other fevers are to be prescribed according to the circumstances of the case & the mildest are the best as there is generally some excitement. For this purpose the saline mixture is useful, or we may employ the Spt. Nit. Dule. in the dose of ℥j every hour or two. But a better article is the Spt. Mindereri.

These are the principal remedies with which we treat the first stage of typhus fever. They are all evacuants, all deplete the

system — In these cases there is more or less of an inflammatory diathesis as the wild eye and determination show. And so as is seen by examination after death, when more or less disorganization is found, especially in the brain. These evacuant remedies are useful whether the theory which directs their use is right or not, and even the lancet is often useful —

By a record kept in an hospital at Edinburgh it appears that when the treatment proposed by Cullen of Emetics & antimonials followed up by, wine, was [illegible]

pursued me in three died, that when they followed the practice of Hamilton of purging and cold applications one in twelve But by a combination of all three modes only one in thirty three

I lay it down as a rule that in all acute diseases when there is debility it arises from oppression and not exhaustion. The vital action is sluggish, not from want of power. But because that power is inevibly and improperly employed

It is not owing to the rottenness of the timbers or the bursting of a plank that the ship sinks but from the force of the tempest and the weight of the cargo. So the skilful mariner in this situation crowd

more sail and plunge deeper in the waves? Does he not take in his sails and throw over the burden? So must we relieve the oppression by removing the burthen. All stimulants applied to this oppressed or overloaded living system are improper as it will by them be thrown into violent and irregular commotions

In some cases the vital power is so crippled and paralized that depletion proves hurtful The tree is then prostrated and no trimming of the branches will restore it. Force must raise it and props support it. What props are to the tree, stimulants are to the system

R. – Carb. Ammonia. ℥i – Gum Arab ℥ij
Sacch. Alb. ℥i – Aqua Fluvial. ℥vi – m.f.

In the second stage of typhus fever the system is low and instead of evacuations, the cordial and diffusible stimulants are required

No one is so generally used or approved of as the Vol: Alk – As the effect of this medicine is evanescent. it should be given in small doses frequently repeated. To assist this the wine whey will be found useful In the administration of our remedies we should be careful to use such as will harmonize together & there is an uncommon degree of fitness between wine whey & Vol: Alk: When there is much nervous irritation – Camphor may be given in substance Julep or suspended in milk or dissolved in Seltzer water or in combination with opium & Ipecac –

External means of promoting perspiration are. The application of heat the warm bath

× By some. Sinapisms are preferred as they produce no evacuation. But they are unquestionably much inferior to blisters

It is in this stage the greatest efforts are to be made to support excite perspiration It will be proper to resort to Blisters which have a great tendency to produce diaphoresis — & they should be applied to the extremeties

To sustain the patient and remove fever Peruv: bark was once employed but it appears to have lost its credit: But this may be owing to its application in an improper stage of the disease or to the bad quality of the remedy. It is improper in either the early or advanced stages of typhus. There is a disposition in some fevers to remit and this sometimes occurs in typhus at this point I would interpose the bark as it is here productive of benefit.

Opium given in small and repeated doses raises the excitement & proves advantageous when administered judiciously and at the proper time. But there are other articles to be preferred to it. Wine is a grateful, powerful and diffusible stimulant. and at the same time possesses nutritious properties.

I have heard of quarts of it being used in 24 hours, but 1qt is as much as is proper to give in that space of time in this state of fever.

If after taking the wine the pulse becomes fuller & stronger or the delirium abates the remedy is to be continued. But if the pulse is rendered quicker and destination to the head greater it is not to be employed.

When there are nervous tremors, sub-
-sultus tendinum &c -

℞ Gum Asafoetid - ℥ij - Sacch: Alb - ℥j -
Gum Arab - ℥ij - Aquæ fluvialis ℥viij - m ft.
S. A table-spoon-full to be taken
every two hours -

The Antispasmodics a, Musk Castor and Asafatida are employed in this stage. The first is chiefly confided in and may be administered as a Volus. or Ju-lep-

I have never used the castor.

The Asaf: is an important article & may be exhibited in pill. Tinct: or watery solution. By some writers on the subject it is said that these Gattids are sometimes of singular advantage. I am not certain that with the exception of Musk. they are to be preferred to Opium

Carbonic Acid is occasionally beneficial it is a mild cordial and agreeable stimulant & relieves nausea. Or it is exhibited in the Seltzer water effervescing draught

or malt Liquors. Though only from the Last can we expect to derive much advantage Porter is the best. In England cider is much used. Though more pleasant to the taste it is less efficacious than the malt Liquors In France Champaigne wine is much employed

The Mineral acids have been spoken of as highly beneficial. but I am not disposed to attribute much benefit to these acids.

Mercury has not been much used in the treatment of typhus Fever, a Mercurial purgative in the commencement is highly useful. In the latter stages the tongue & bowels are incrusted with a dark fur it is internally & externally employed

I think the miasmatical fevers would prove rather hazardous than useful —

The delirium in the last stage of typhus fever is more readily subdued by Opium than any other remedy

℞ a teaspoonful of Brandy every 5 minutes or Ether or Oil of Anise — Mistura Spt. Vini Fort

I repose much more confidence at this conjuncture in Opt. Tinct. exhibited in the dose of 31 every hour

Then are certain Local affections in this disease which must be attended to.

First — Then is often a determination to the brain — Then nothing is so effectual as topical depletion. or removing the hair or if this fail a blister over the whole cranium. & it appears to me that in some cases advantage might be derived from the application of a blister along the whole extent of the spinal column.

Hiccough is palliated by lime water and milk. alkalines or Antispasmodics

It is of the utmost importance to keep the apartment well ventilated. When this cannot be done the patient should be removed and then can be no objection to this as it proves rather useful than otherwise. But when this cannot be done we must resort to other means - The bed Linen and Linen of the patient should be daily changed. The floor should be sprinkled with vinegar or ardent spirits

& excrementitious matter immediately removed

Company should be excluded altogether.

The most proper diet in the first stages is much the same as is used in other Fevers but when in the sinking state Sapioca, Sago and Arrow root, & afterwards Jellies. The drinks in the early stages should be light In the latter they should be stimulating.

Notwithstanding this treatment the disease will sometimes turn on to a very low form But we must not forsake our patient in any extremity

Here Vol: Alk: Opt: Febr: Wine or Hot toddy must be used in Large quantities

Stimulating Fritters of Decoc: Cantha: or Sinapisms have been employed, but they are productive of no advantage But we gain something by inefficients as Cayenne pepper and Brandy or phosphorous and olive oil. The Brandy Batt is useful it is applied by wrapping up the patient up in flannel & pouring Hot Brandy on them or by applying flannels wrung out of Hot Spirits to his body

It will often happen in these cases that the patient cannot swallow, then the medicine is to be administered by the rectum. but it must be administered in three times the ordinary quantity when introduced in this way

Desert not your patient in any extremity. apply to all the remedies of the art Have resource to the animal vegetable and mineral Kingdoms & even to the Kingdom of Heaven

It first appeared in Ohio
in 1813 - It was not preceded by any premonitory
symptoms. —

[illegible]

The Winter Epidemic

This disease appeared first in New Hampshire & Massachusetts in 1806 From thence it spread through over the whole continent. The first of its appearance in this city was in the close of the winter of 1813

Its approach was not marked by any of the anomalous precursors of pestilence We heard from the surrounding country of a new and extremely mortal fever, but the winter being far advanced when it reached our city, it did not continue long among us

But it returned the succeeding year and its ravages were more numerous

At first slow and desponden

It has been modified by all the causes which operate on disease. All accounts represent it as a Protean, assuming a vast variety of appearances. But in whatever form the attack is made there is a great & sudden prostration of strength. There are alternations of chill and heat in rapid succession. The face is sometimes livid or in a violent attack ~~of~~ looks as if bronzed over. The ala of the nose are contracted. The forehead glossy the eyes glassy and a countenance expressive of great anxiety. The pulse is depressed and tremulous and ultimately sinks so much as not to be perceptible after a few hours duration.

It is said sometimes to attack more suddenly and that amidst their labours men

Patent & com plaints &
his Answer.

have been seized with it and thrown down as if by lightning

Sometimes it attacks the fingers and toes the side, stomach back or head and becomes ultimately fixed in the head occasioning loss of sight delirium & coma

In other forms of this disease there is no local congestion determination & neither chills nor heat. The pulse is 150 a minute. This is an insidious guise. After a while there comes on pain in the head. vertigo. a stricture across the eyes - sometimes morbid vigilance at others by profound somnambulancy. The spirits of the patient are dejected. He sighs much and complains of the uncontrollable wanderings of his imagination

Sometimes the disease is ushered in in the form of pneumonic congestion. In these cases the patient complains of pain in the breast. There is panting and difficult respiration, excessive cough flushed countenance, red surface and wandering eye. In these cases and especially as the disease prevails in the South there is always some gastric distress & vomiting of bile. The pulse is full volemi-nous and strong but soft and easily com-pressible. This form of the disease resembles very closely the bilious pleurisy of our country. But this character does not last long. In a day or two or even less the inflammatory affection recedes away. Then there is muscular debility ster-torous slumber & the tongue and fauces are covered with a fur of a dark brown colour,

and in some instances the surface was covered with dark brown spots or petechiæ which occasioned the name of Spotted Fever to be given to the disease although these appearances scarcely occured once in a hundred times

In some cases the throat appeared to be the chief seat of the attack. Recently, in the more than usual of this kind But we soon have cause of alarm as there is a sudden prostration of strength & a sudden difficulty of respiration — There is no enlargement of the tonsils but a swelling of the membrane lining the fauces. This is the most malignant form of the disease In several of these cases, death came on almost immediately and as an instan-

-pected moment.

That this disease is not fever according to the definition of the Nosologists is manifest. It is characterized by no preceding chill and no appearance of the disorder of any one function.

Dissection shows much congestion in the viscera a

and in most instances inflammation of the surface of a weak erysipelatous nature and livid as in gangrene. The thorax is loaded & there is generally an extravasation of fluid within it. The nerves & the liver and abdominal

It would appear that congestion differs from inflammation in this. that in the former the veins are in the Cellular & the arteries are engorged with blood. and in either case the equilibrium of the circulation is destroyed. There is an accumulation in the viscera from the recession of blood from the surface

The blood in congestion is grumous & has little tendency to coagulate

In the congested state there is a general torpor of the system takes place & the blood recedes from the surface which is in a state of collapse as is evident from the pallid appearance of the skin & countenance,

The system does not react & in consequence
and there is a complete & stubborn pulse. There
is anxiety and distress about the praecordia

This disease comes on in the winter and disappears in the spring - I am afraid that to account for its origen we must refer to a morbid condition of the atmosphere and this is in some degree confirmed by the fact. That during its prevalence all other diseases put on its form so that the Cancer was laid aside & cordials & stimulants used

(To D. Hen considered the opinion of the some of the contagious nature of the disease in which he is not a believer)

Treatment. By one set of practitioners stimuli are given

While by another the sweating plan is preferred. I have seen both plans tried and have no doubt of the superior efficacy of the latter. Nothing answers this purpose so well as the Dovers powders. Hot wine whey may be given and warm fomentations applied to the feet trunk and arm pits

When there is debility comes on cordial stimulants are required. Carb: Ammonia is here advantageous and almost the only remedy. Sometimes not less than 10 or 15 grs every hour. Hot wine whey. Hot toddy or Aph: Carb: are also useful. But should these fail. rubbing frictions of Deco. Carb: or what are better the irritating

subfacients should be employed

Emetics

Mercury

Purging

Jame's powder sometimes answer well as they sometimes alone produce the combined operation of purgatives emetics & diaphoretics.

If there is topical congestion or pain Blisters are the appropriate remedy

By cups immense good has been done in some cases where there was difficult respiration, when followed by Blisters

Stimulating emetics were useful in some cases.

Let it not be understood that I extend my objections to the use of the Cancer to the disease as it appeared in other places.

The disease must not be considered necessarily fatal. Under discreet management. The number of deaths in this disease will not be proportionate to those occasioned by Yellow Fever. It is now extinct in every part of the United States

Yellow Fever.

This disease is an endemic of tropical climates although it sometimes occurs in more temperate regions. There is hardly one point connected with it which is positively determined. Its origin or production ~~of this disease~~ has been a subject of controversy & still is so.

I believe that it may arise from foreign or domestic origin. Although at the same time that I admit of the possibility of its importation I do not hold that it is capable of being communicated by fomites. It arises from the impure air contained in the hold of a vessel generated by a damaged cargo or from the exhalations from [illegible]

in a putrefying state, Its air becomes condensed in the timbers owing to the cooling of the bottom of the vessel.

It often happens that the crew who navigate such a vessel are healthy and yet when she has arrived in port, those who are engaged in discharging the cargo are affected. This is easily accounted for when we consider that while at sea, this air is confined in the hold by the hatches, the tarpaulin covering them &c., When the hatches are opened it has free egress and those exposed to it are affected

The fever has invariably appeared along the wharves.

1793

In Water St.	187	Deaths
Front	220	
Second	212	
Third	125	
Fourth	103	
Fifth	60	
Sixth	28	
Seventh	10	
Eighth	21	
Ninth	4	

Humboldt says in South America it is confined to the shores

That it is sometimes of domestic origin I have no doubt. But something else seems to be requisite to the production of it. Vegetable filth and this appears to be a certain degree of heat. Then appears to be some other cause wanting. for let the vegeto animal putrefaction be as great as it may if it is not near the watery margin of the city, yellow fever is not produced

The Dr then entered into a review of the arguments of the contagious or non contagious nature and so strong were the facts and arguments he adduced in support of the latter that I am inclined to think the time will arrive when it will be as unnecessary to go over them as

I consider Yellow Fever as a disease arising from filth aided by some occult circumstances —

The exciting causes of this disease are. The remote cause itself. sudden vicissitudes of temperature or alterations of the weather. exposure to the night air. thin clothing. intemperance in eating or drinking. exercise inducing fatigue. passions of the mind as Grief or Fear. pregnancy and the debilitating effects of sleep itself

The fever sometimes comes on in a few hours after exposure to the cause. In some cases it has lain dormant 2 or 3 weeks. though the average time is about 2 days

Each time this disease has appeared among us it has varied in its character. But I will endeavour to present you with a concise view of its leading features.

Thus are — stiffness of the limbs. uneasiness of the pain. back and loins. pain in the head

At the expiration of the first 12 hours there is an exacerbation of the fever the pulse is now more active and there an evidences of determination of blood to the brain or abdominal viscera.

Swimming watery eye such as we observe in drunkards. Pain in the ball of the eye Shooting from the back of the head

The countenance varies exceedingly. Sometimes there is no departure from its usual appearance or it is preternaturally serene or expressive of great anxiety or it appears as if the Lead or Bronze or the face is as cold and inanimate as marble. Compress the epigastrium and the patient will cry out & say there is a burning heat of the stomach as if he had swallowed some hot drink

Patients sometimes walk about. Look well & think nothing ails them but touch the epigastrium and they scream out. These are called walking cases and I never knew one of them to recover

Pain in the perineum in females and pain in the genitals in the

male with perpetual priapism are sometimes the only symptoms of the disease.

The skin previously damp becomes hot & dry. There are sudden accumulations of blood in the thoracic or abdominal cavities viscera. The stomach gives way as is evinced by the discharge by vomiting of mucus or drinks &c. The mode in which this discharge takes place is peculiar. It is brought up by a kind of struggle not by violent vomiting but by an irregular spasmodic action of the diaphragm. The eyes assume a dirty colour. The carotids pulsate strongly. The surface becomes dry. There is scarcely any difficulty of deglutition. There is sometimes partial paralysis of the upper or lower extremities.

Towards the close of the 8th day an apparent abatement of the severe symptoms takes place

and the prospect is often delusive. There is an almost insatiable thirst

,

and a discharge of flaky black matter which is difficult to be denominated Black Vomit.

The symptoms are also unfavourable when there are cold sweats or a diarrhoea when the matter discharged is similar to the Black vomit in appearance or Low delirium or difficult respiration or Pallor over of the skin or convulsions In the last of these patients often die & in this case the muscles never relax

Y.F. makes its attacks on the most weakened parts of the body. Sometimes it falls on the brain occasioning apoplexy or convulsions. Or on the alimentary canal causing cholera morbus or diarrhoea,

or when the patient complains of nothing

The symptoms are unfavourable when there is an eagerness to eat especially of animal food. when there is soreness of the throat. frequent sighing extreme tenderness of the epigastrium eructations of wind. dry rough or swelled tongue or if flabby or covered with a glutinous matter or sullowness of the surface or preternatural desire of coition or the cheeks or tongue or elevated countenance or the skin of a dark colour or livid or petechiæ or a total absence of all disease— a black vomit or similar discharge from the uterus

In the advanced stages of the disease if the pulse become full soft and slow without any abatement of the symptoms the prognosis is unfavourable

But it is favourable when there is an abatement of the tenderness of the epigastrium

when there is a vomiting of bile in the natural way of bile or alimentary evacuations of bilious matters. when the skin becomes soft and of an equal temperature when the pulse is free and elastic and entire rationality and a return of the natural appearance of the countenance

Examinations post mortem have shown the morbid phenomena confined to the stomach which exhibited the appearance of a weak inflammation of the gastric character and in some instances it was found in a state of spacelus - though there may not the slightest appearance of disease in the liver or the viscera of the abdomen or thorax & the same might be said of the brain except in a few instances the marks of derangement in this organ were trivial & perhaps accidental

Black vomit has been proved to be a morbid secretion of the stomach and not disordered bile as some have supposed.

I on examining post mortem - 2 years ago. The disease assumed more of the congestive character. The stomach & duodenum were slightly inflamed & there was a congested state of the viscera. There was the same appearance in the brain & extravasations or effusions into the great cavities had taken place & black vomit was found by microscopic observation to consist of vermicula animalcula merely entangled by mucus - That they were not the results of putrefaction was evident as they were vomited up by a living patient. They were not found in any other of the secretions - Black vomit kept for sometime did not exhibit them in the living state -

As respects the pathology & treatment of this disease. There is no less diversity of opinion than regards its origin &c— By no set of practitioners it is looked upon as being of the typhus character and has been denominated typhus Icterodes. It as all other epidemics assumes different characters according to circumstances. Its more uniform character as it has appeared among us has been typhoid— 93-97 only excepted. when it is said to have assumed the inflammatory typhus

The term typhoid I use as meaning a state contra-distinguished from the inflammatory. It often happens that the inflammatory and congestive actions often appear in the same case

The coloured skin in yellow fever is not dependant upon the introduction of bile into the circulation. It is owing to the death of the capillary vessels as in cases of Cholera. The effects of poisonous repletion &c. As in the case of poisons, the course of the disease is rapid, there are no remissions or exacerbations.

Whether it is bilious fever, is a point as yet undecided

That it is not a high grade of common intermittent as supposed by some is evident, as in that case a severe Bilious fever would be a moderate Yellow Fever & vice versa. It also differs from it in these particulars

1st In the remote cause, the miasmata occasioning Yellow fever being different from and more deleterious than that producing Bilious fever

2ndly Y. f. is a continuent fever, whereas Bilious fever is of the intermittent & remittent character

3rd Y. f. is a gastric disease while B. f. chiefly affects the hepatic system

4th Convalescence from Y. f. is rapid and complete, while those from B. f. are tedious and uncertain

The susceptibility to an attack
of Bilious fever is increased

3dly Y. f. destroys the susceptibility to a new attack. This has been a disputed point but the general opinion now seems to be that though the susceptibility is greatly lessened. it is not entirely destroyed & that by a change of climate as going out of a warm climate into a cooler one and spending 3 or 4 years there the susceptibility is renewed.

Relapses seldom take place in Y. f.

6. The two diseases are not related by the same treatment

Treatment. The proper method of treating this disease is hardly ascertained & therefore I shall give a view of the treatment hitherto adopted.

In 1793. deluded by the Typhus appearances it was customary to employ moderate evacuations

and to follow them up with wine or bark, ex-
-perience showed this treatment to be inapplicable.

It was afterwards proposed to ex-
-cite an Artificial Cholera Morbus, under
the idea that it was an aggravated
form of our ordinary bilious fever.

Certain French physicians who had seen
the disease in the West Indies. Looking upon the
stomach as the chief seat of the disease, pursued
the plan of emptying the stomach by vomiting
and then pouring in diluent beverages. These
two latter were rival modes of practice. Which
was the more successful I cannot determine
But the French practice became the most
popular

Mercury has been fully tried. The object was
to salivate and it was introduced by every

possible avenue. and it was thought by some to be infallible. But experience has discovered the delusion. It has shown that in violent cases the patient will die before the Mercury can be got to act on the system and that mild cases get well without it. And that the Mercurial action does not always cure the disease

After our physicians were enlightened by dissection. They employed the Lancet & applied cups or leeches to the epigastrium & made use of cold applications

Vomiting was restrained by small doses of Spt. Terebi. Practitioners generally adopted this practice, although the success attending it was not

much to boast of — as more than one half of those affected in Philad^a died. This has been uniformly the case here and in other places

By the records it appears that in the year 1793 more than one half of the patients in the hospital and not one half of those in the city died. In 1798 more than one half of the affected died in the city & not quite one half in the hospital. In New York the mortality has been the equal and the last season in Baltimore few or none recovered.

And at Gibraltar out of 6000 4000 or 5000 died

The practice we pursued in the city hospital in 1820 was after moderate evacuations of the bowels, to administer Opt: Jacob: according to the emergency & in the Carb: Ammo:

combined with some pleasant essential oil.
Our success compared with that of the different modes of practice pursued in the city was encouraging.

After the first 12 hours little can be done for the patient

If there were local determinations or high vascular action I should employ the Lancet and purgatives. If great heat of surface cold applications. In short. When called to a case of this disease I would resort to all the remedies likely to prove serviceable and attack the disease as Dr Rush would say with Horse. foot. and Artillery ——. ——" ——

The Plague

This is a febrile disease. Not as highly contagious as formerly represented. Never proving so except in crowded and ill ventilated apartments. It is an endemic of Egypt & proceeds from exhalations of the Nile & appearing immediately after the reception of its waters.

Like other fevers arising from marsh miasmata it varies its type according to circumstances

It has at times exhibited a contagious character. It is said that persons have been protected by not coming in contact with the diseased persons

Persons who have once had the disease rarely attacked a second time

It is not exactly ascertained at what time before Eruption & after exposure to the cause the disease appears

There are in the commencement of the disease symptoms like those of inebriety followed by fetor of breath vomiting of dark matter, ptechiæ, cold sweats & hemorrhages of dissolved blood

In consulting the history of the disease we observe the similarity & perhaps identity of the two diseases plague and Yellow fever, although there are some distinctions between them owing to difference of climates and the manners & customs of the people —

Carbuncles have been considered a pathognomic sign of plague but they have been frequently seen in Typhus fravior & I have seen them in Yellow fever —

Treatment.— Emetics have been used on the supposition that the cause of the disease lays in the stomach or when there are symptoms of an accumulation of bile—

These are followed by Cathartics and V. S.—

Cold applications have sometimes proved exceedingly useful

The external use of Olive oil is now said not to have been as beneficial as formerly represented. although the French physicians say that warm fictions of it allay irritation

Diaphoretics have long been in use

Mercury stand on the same footing here as in Yellow Fever –

Blisters – in the advance of the disease – are said to be good

Camphor – Opium and Bark have been employed with different degrees of utility

One gentleman found more advantage from Opt: Ferb: than from any other remedy

The plague does not appear to be a more violent and unmanageable disease than Yellow Fever. They proceed from much the same causes and are to be perhaps to be treated in the same manner

Hectic Fever

Is a disease occasioned purely by irritation, and is most frequently occasioned by some one of the following causes, viz – Schirrus, scrophulous ulcers, white swellings, congested or obstructed state of the viscera though no abscess or ulceration may exist, a stone in the urinary or gall bladder, stricture of the urethra, or from the irritation of a truss, or from pregnancy or from an irritable state of the prima via arising from worms or bordes. Penetrated wounds –

It partakes of the nature and type of intermittent fever and they may be confounded But they may be distinguished by the following circumstances – viz. The paroxisms of hectic are hardly ever regular for any length of time

In the 3rd stage of Secretature
No Head ache

and it generally has two paroxisms in 24 hours
It is very often not preceded by chill and
there are often rigors without the fever
succeeding and the sweating proves of
no relief in hectic and although it is high-
-ly beneficial in intermittent. In hectic
fever there is a circumscribed blush on the
cheek which cannot be mistaken and the
appetite is not complete. The tongue is
clean and florid. In hectic fever the appe-
-tite is unimpaired & bowels regular. But in
intermittent there is considerable gastric dis-
-order great loss of appetite & bowels costive
The mind of the patient proves cheerful
in hectic, in intermittent the reverse
or gloomy and despondent

The Treatment resembles that of inter-
-mittent Fever — And like it is divided in-
-to two parts — viz. The treatment to prevent
the paroxism & that to bring on the apyrexia
or that during the fever & that dur-
-ing the apyrexia

Hectic fever may be inflammatory or other-
-wise. When there is too much action as sometimes
happens in the early stage, depletion is necessary.
V.S. may be employed and several times repeated
though the quantity of blood drawn each time should
be moderate. Evacuations from the alimentary
canal are not particularly demanded. Yet
I cannot but believe that emetics in such
cases would be useful & when hectic arises

Griffith Mixture

R. Liquor. Zij Sacch. Alb. Zij. Sal. Mart
Sal. Tart. ā ā Zi - Aqua fluvialis Zvi.
M. ft

from disorder irritating the stomach & bowels
they prove as in an eminent degree

The activity of the system being reduced
we resort to tonics

Peruvian bark has been recommended by
Cullen and others, but I have not derived
much advantage from its use. I have found
the former Vegetable Bitters as Quassia
Columbo &c and the Serpentaria & wild
cherry tree bark long more useful. The latter
is highly & and peculiarly suited to these
cases. as it possesses the two-fold properties
of a tonic and narcotic

Myrrh has been highly recommended.

Other articles have been recommended viz

Ulva Ulvi.

Cascarilla

Saccharum Saturni has of late been recommended by Dr Levin of Charleston. I have tried it with but little success. But owing to the respectable source from which it comes. I am not disposed hastily to abandon it.

Charcoal has been highly recommended. Dr Physick thinks much of it

The Mineral Acids The Nitric is the best to produce a cure. The Sulphuric is useful as a palliative. The Nitric acid freely used through the day & Opium at night is very useful

- It should be in the open air

The Vegetable Acids have also been recommended and of these Vinegar on the whole appears calculated to give most relief A table spoonfull is given four or five times in 24 hours. In the diarhoea attendant on this it is useful

Ch Lectic is a Fever arising from irritation we would suppose that Opium would prove useful and I believe it does so. not only during the apyrexia to prevent the attack but that it serves to allay the violence of the paroxism

Little will these remedies avail unless the patient is placed in a large and well ventilated apartment —

Exercise is a very important measure, Riding on horseback has cured the disease

But before allowing the patient to use much exercise we must ascertain whether the system is able to bear it.

When the irritation causing the disease is situated on an extremity, the removal of it ~~is a~~ by amputation of the part is often necessary. But this belongs to the province of Surgery and to this I resign it.

D Jeanes

DUHAYS

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